

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

Weekly Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL 43, NO 16

CONNELLSVILLE PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1920

SIX PAGES

Prices and Prospects.

COKE PRICES TAKE A BIG DROP, FURNACE LEADING IN PLUNGE

cessation of Spot Furnace
\$4-\$4.50 a Ton; Foundry
Much Less.

URNACES TALK BANKING

Then They Find Customers Want
Less Iron Than Expected; Contract
Shipments Cut; Further Price De-
cline May Disturb Coal-Coke Ratio.

Special to The Weekly Courier

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—The coke market has outdone the even price bushes made as to the rate at which it would decline when the iron it last arrived for in nine business days, the spot furnace coke has declined \$1 to \$4.50 ton setting so disastrous that foundry coke has been unable to keep up with it and was selling at least about at \$15.50 or \$2.00 above furnace coke.

At the end of last week spot furnace coke was bringing \$17 and apparently as going strong. By the date of last week as noted in last week's report the market was down a whole dollar a ton to \$16. Then a more pronounced decline began. On Saturday it was the highest price obtainable and it is reported that \$15.50 figured in one or two transactions of the day. With its rest over Sunday the market exhibited fresh vitality and resiliency in declining dropping from about \$13.50 in the morning to about \$12.50 late in the afternoon.

Yesterday's market had a disturbed opening quotations by the various operators ranging from \$14 down to 12 a little business being done at the lower figure but the bulk was at and round \$12.50 which may be taken as the market. As to the weekly average of transactions it is nearer \$14 than 13.

If the price of coke recedes much on the present market it will have no effect of further disturbing the ratio between the price of coke and the price of coal which is in active demand and result in coke producers switching to shipments of raw coal instead of making it into coke. This regarded as one reason why a further drop in coke is not expected at this time but instead will remain more or less stationary until factors permit a drop to a lower range.

A week ago foundry coke was quoted at \$17.50 to \$18.50 there being many brands offered at \$17.50 with one or two choice brands commanding a higher figure. The market weakened somewhat from day to day, but moved much more sluggishly than furnace coke in which there was some evidence of quick action. At the beginning of this week prices were down so that \$16.50 was the top of the market and yesterday saw another decline of a dollar a ton. The spot market is now roundly quoable as follows:

Bessemer \$16.00
Erie \$16.00
Foundry \$16.00
Malleable \$16.00

These prices are for Valley furnaces freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.36.

Coke and pig iron are now a case of the blind leading the blind. The coke operators would like to know what pig iron is going to bring in future so as to have a line on what they should ask for first half coke. The furnacemen would like to know where coke is going to land so as to have a line on what pig iron is going to cost them to make. No one is willing to predict just what is going to occur except that the common feeling is it will take some time before any market gets its bearings at all.

DEMURRER UPHELD IN DISPUTE OVER MARKETING COKE

Contest in Southern Connellsville Mat-
ter for West Virginia Courts,
Judge Van Swearingen Rules.

In an opinion handed down in Uniontown Tuesday at the weekly session of court Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen sustained a demurser to the bill of equity filed by G. W. Thompson seeking to restrain the Southern Connellsville Coke Company and three directors, Charles Detwiler, E. M. Karcher and J. R. Davidson from selling and marketing the coal and coke of the company through the Connellsville Fuel Company. The Southern Connellsville company was chartered under the laws of West Virginia but permitted to do business in Pennsylvania. The Connellsville Fuel Company was organized by members of the Southern Connellsville company for the purpose of marketing its products. It was alleged by the complainant that the Southern Connellsville Fuel Company, the defendant, had submitted a proposal to handle it for two per cent.

It was contended that the operation of the Connellsville Fuel pertained to the internal affairs of the company and that the defendant company being a West Virginia corporation, the Pennsylvania court was without jurisdiction in sustaining the contention that the court be it determined in the West Virginia courts was proper that a consumer in the Pittsburgh district wanted 200 tons half a day's output for a medium-sized coke. It seemed that even pro-
secutors wanted the order.

Meanwhile although furnaces are technically well sold up the iron market slides off and on tantalizingly provocatively. Foundry is a fo-
r instance is off \$2 a ton and some of the furnaces are "short" that is to say that a consumer in the Pittsburgh district wanted 200 tons half a day's output for a medium-
sized coke. It seemed that even pro-
secutors wanted the order.

Mrs. Catherine Jones has resigned her position with the Pittsburg & West Virginia Coal Company, after accepting a similar one with the Youngsborough Coal Company.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1920.			WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1920.			Tons	
	DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Ovens	In	Out	
Connellsville	15,327	12,478	5,571	11,470	15,727	15,221	5,403	117,10
Lower Connellsville	17,100	10,360	6,750	9,170	17,100	10,195	6,902	96,070
Totals	32,427	22,838	12,121	20,640	32,827	25,322	12,305	212,175
FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	15,170	10,420	5,060	8,950	15,170	10,485	5,085	
Lower Connellsville	6,916	2,882	4,664	3,700	6,980	2,832	4,161	20,110
Totals	22,086	13,302	9,724	12,650	13,157	13,317	9,249	121,295
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	9,277	2,976	721	20,570	9,257	2,939	818	
Lower Connellsville	10,114	7,118	2,066	10,115	7,100	2,745	1,220	20,110
Totals	19,391	10,194	3,017	31,440	19,371	10,005	3,006	41,170

CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION'S RECORD IN THE WORLD WAR WAS AN UNPARALLELED ACHIEVEMENT

Fruit of Co-operation Between 33,000 Workers and 100 Operators.

By Regional Fuel Administration Com-
posed of Representative Producers,
as the Executive Force of the Gov-
ernment in Handling the Situation.

[Frank May of Nelle Mine, William Callahan of Callahan Mine, Joseph Karl of Kappel Mine, E. Morris Morris County Lime Company, J. W. Baer Penn Mine, John Santson's Mine, Stephen Petrusky Newcomer Coke Company, A. D. Davis Browning Coal Company, F. A. Croft Tower Hill Connellsville Company, E. J. Newcomer East Connellsville Coke Company, H. R. Sackett, Marah Cox & Coke Company, F. L. Bowers Bowers Coal Company, J. L. Laing Southern Connellsville Coke Company, W. B. Barnhart Peerless Mine, J. H. Lane Oliver & Shaw, P. J. Boyle F. V. Perry Coal Company, William Butler Westmoreland Fair coke & Coal Company, James P. Murphy Mount Pleasant Plant, Benjamin Holliday Moore Coal Company, E. H. Kelly Evergreen Coal Company, C. L. Clegg Coffman Mine, William Salm Elm Grove, John Levick Amico, David Amsler Mount Bratenah, C. Patterson Reserve, James Henderson Atlas Coke Company, Michael McPart and Union Connellsville Coal Company, E. H. Lenhart District Representative, H. M. Fey Coke Committee, Wiley L. Lyons Manager of Production, Matthew J. Hanrahan Assistant Manager of Production, Matthew J. Welsh Coal Inspector, Edward F. Shelly Coal Inspector, John G. Barber Production Department, George Laing Production Inspector, Ray A. Miller Statistics and Clerical, Theodore Alexander Statistics and Clerical, Publicity Bureau, John L. Gans editor The Courier Connellsville, J. F. Steiner editor The News Connellsville, G. R. Sturgis editor The Herald-Gazette, J. F. Steiner managing editor The Herald-Uniontown, L. U. Leslie The Herald-Uniontown, John O'Donnell editor The Daily News Standard Uniontown, O'Neill Keenan The News Standard Uniontown, Henry W. Francis New York Evening Post, New York City Production Committee, Benton Boyd Adel'side, H. G. Brown Averton, J. H. Pettigrew Blawert, W. C. Stratton Bridgeport, J. H. Bitts Brinkerton, J. Q. Finch Buckeye, James Hart Buffington, Robert Ramsey Calumet, J. F. McCracklin Chambers, H. E. Mason Conbrook, N. A. Williamson Collier, T. W. English Colonial No 1, S. V. Alwine Colonial No 3, John Hubert Colonial No 4, W. C. Julian Continental No 1, H. B. Bariv Colonial No 2, J. T. Pisula Continental No 3, F. H. Hess Crossland, W. S. Field Dethleff, H. L. Henderson Dilworth, H. N. Bond Edensburg, H. O. Milward Elbert, M. A. Burris Foothold, H. A. Polins Hecla No 1, William Quinn Hecla No 2, R. V. Rex Junius, R. S. Skemp Kyle, William Hodge Lambart, R. W. Merwin Leckrone, B. F. Franks Leisenring No 1, W. B. Warnock Leisenring No 2, C. L. Linton Leisenring No 3, P. J. Locke Letts, T. J. Dooley Lemont, Joseph McElroy Limestone, D. L. Brown Palmer, W. J. Culleton Phillips, W. D. Callahan Ralph, Herber Boyd Redstone, E. W. Wilkins-Ronco, Frank Emory Shea, J. S. Mack Standard, James F. Schuster No 1, J. S. Mack Standard, James Lynch White, W. B. Brown York Run, F. B. Stimers Lynn, W. D. Bearhauer Youngstown, A. C. Washbaugh Brush Run, G. A. Whetzel John W. Weas-
ton, John W. King M. France Rocks, F. D. DePriest Grimes No 1]

"The Men Behind the Ovens." This record of the Connellsville Coke Region's achievements in the World War would be incomplete and misleading if it were omitted. In behalf of making it possible for the world to win and truly do its part in winning the war, the organizations of men who were the men behind the ovens, in that in their several capacities they furnished the inspiration of production for a good sized furnaceman and example of unselfish service in behalf of making it possible for him to do his best and truly do its part in winning the war. The organizations of men who were the men behind the ovens, in that in their several capacities they furnished the inspiration of production for a good sized furnaceman and example of unselfish service in behalf of making it possible for him to do his best and truly do its part in winning the war. 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UNITED STATES IS WORLD'S LARGEST EXPORTER OF COAL

Total For First Months of Year Over 5,000,000 Tons More Than Great Britain.

MAY RETAIN THE POSITION

Our Coal Reserves Being 40 Times as Large as Those of Former Great Exporter; Has 52 Per Cent of the World's Total Resources in Coal.

The United States is now the world's largest coal exporter. Prior to the war, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York, we ranked third among the coal exporters of the world, our exports in the year immediately preceding the war having been slightly less than 20,000,000 tons against 76,000,000 tons exported by Great Britain and approximately 20,000,000 tons by Germany. In the eight months ending with August, 1920, the latest date for which detailed figures are available, our exports of coal were in round terms 23,500,000 tons, while those of Great Britain were, in the same period, but 18,375,000 tons and those of Germany far less than those of either the United States or Great Britain.

This change which has brought the United States to the head of the list of world coal exporters is due both to an increase in our own exports and a decrease in those of Great Britain and Germany. Our coal exports, which aggregate, in round terms, 25,000,000 tons in the fiscal year 1920, were only 13,000,000 tons in 1910, 18,000,000 in 1914, 24,000,000 in 1917, 25,000,000 in 1918, and, as above indicated, 23,500,000 tons in the fiscal year 1920, and seem likely to be nearly 40,000,000 in the calendar year 1920, the total for the latest months for which figures are available having been practically double that of the same months of the immediately preceding year. The 1920 record will probably show our total coal exported about twice as great as that of any year preceding the war.

All of the above figures, it is proper to add, are exclusive of "bunker coal" supplied for the use of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, but not for transportation to foreign countries.

There is good reason to expect that the United States may retain permanently her rank as the world's biggest coal exporter. Our total coal "reserve," by which is meant the quantity remaining underground within our own territorial limits, is 40 times as much as that of Great Britain, formerly the world's biggest exporter, and is, in fact, a little more than one-half of the total coal "reserve" of the entire world. Expert estimates of the world's stock of coal presented at a recent geological congress held in Canada put the world's total coal "reserve" at 7,380,000,000,000 tons and that of the United States alone at 33,000,000,000, or 52 per cent of the world's total. Canada ranks next to the United States with 1,234,000,000,000 tons, or 17 per cent of the world's total; China, 985,000,000,000 tons, or 14 per cent of the world's entire stock, while the British "reserve" was stated at but 198,000,000,000 tons, or less than three per cent of the world's total.

The leading position of Great Britain and Germany, prior to the war, in the list of coal exporters was largely due to the fact that their large fleets of commercial vessels, scouring the world for food and manufacturing material, could carry coal at extremely low rates, while the fact that we have, during the war, greatly enlarged our commercial fleet, correspondingly enlarges our power of distribution. As a consequence of this increased power of transportation on our part, and shortage of supplies from Great Britain and Germany, our exports of bituminous coal to Europe alone in the calendar year 1920 will approximate 10,000,000 tons against less than 1,000,000 tons in the year immediately preceding the war, and to South America, which formerly drew its coal from Europe, our exports will be about 3,000,000 tons in the calendar year 1920, as against a half million in the year immediately preceding the war. The value of coal exported from the United States in the calendar year 1920 will exceed \$300,000,000 against \$50,000,000 in the year preceding the war.

GREATEST TONNAGE OF SOFT COAL SINCE WEEK OF ARMISTICE

Over 12,000,000 An Increase of 44,000 Tons; Point is 52,000,000 Tons ahead of 1910.

The total output of soft coal during the week of October 16 was with one exception the greatest in any week since the Armistice, says the United States Geological Survey. Preliminary estimate places production at 12,185,000 net tons, an increase of 44,000 tons over the preceding week.

That 12,185,000 tons is a large weekly production will be appreciated from the fact that except for the period of maximum activity in the summer of the war year, 1918, it has been surpassed but twice during the time over which records of weekly output extend.

A production of 12,143,000 tons was attained early in December, 1917, and in the last full week before the coal strike of 1918 an even greater output—13,140,000—was reached. With the single exception of the latter, the week of October 16, 1920, stands as the maximum since the Armistice.

Production during the first 346 working days of the last four years has been as follows, in net tons:

1917 ... 12,185,000
1918 ... 13,140,000
1919 ... 12,185,000
1920 ... 12,185,000

The year 1920 is thus about 16,000,000 tons behind 1917, and about 45,000,000 tons behind 1918, but is nearly 32,000,000 tons ahead of 1919.

COAL MEN PLEDGE SUPPORT TO LOWER COAL PRICE MOVE

Action Taken by Operators at Meeting Called by National Coal Association in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—At an open meeting here Tuesday of approximately 1,000 coal operators, representing 7,000 soft coal operators in the country and three-fourths of the total production, a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging their support to Attorney General Palmer in eliminating unreasonably high prices and unfair practices, where such exist.

This action was taken following the receipt of a message Tuesday from the Attorney General requesting the binational coal operators of the country to cooperate with the Department of Justice in bringing about the elimination of unreasonably high prices for coal.

Members of the coal association held a meeting, considered the attorney general's request and the soft coal situation in general, and voted to maintain its fixed policy against taking any action touching upon coal prices, because of restrictions in its charter. The association voted to refer the communication from the attorney general to a second meeting comprising individual coal operators from all parts of the country, both in and out of the association.

This general open meeting was called to order immediately upon adjournment of the association meeting, and after a short adjournment to give a committee of nine time to prepare a suitable resolution pledging the attorney general their support in eliminating unreasonably high prices and unfair practices, where such exist.

OUTPUT OF BEEHIVE COKE LITTLE ABOVE 400,000 TONS MARK

Cumulative Production for Year Stand at 17,000,000 Tons, an Increase of Nine Percent.

The output of beehive coke continued to fluctuate a little above the 400,000-ton mark during the week ended October 16, says F. G. Tyrone in the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. The total production is estimated on the basis of shipments over the principal coke-carrying roads, at 403,000 tons, an increase of 3,000 tons over the revised figure of production for the preceding week. In the Connellsville region, as reported by the Courier, the output was practically stationary, amounting to 213,260 tons.

The cumulative production since the beginning of the year now stands at 16,874,000 tons, an increase over 1919 of 1,389,000 tons, or 9 per cent.

Production by states, compared with the corresponding week of 1919, was as follows:

	1919	1920
Pennsylvania and Ohio	302,000	307,000
West Virginia	32,000	28,000
Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia	11,000	12,000
Virginia and Kentucky	28,000	34,000
Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming	10,000	10,000
Utah	5,000	5,000
U. S. Total	403,000	403,000

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HOLD ON TO YOUR JOB, IS ADVICE OF LABOR COMMISSIONER

Competition for Places is Again Increasingly Notsreble; Good Jobs for Efficient Men Only.

"If you've got a job, keep it," is the warning of Clifton B. Connelley, commissioner of labor and industry, in summing up the employment situation in the state.

"Jobs are more valuable today than they have been for years," Commissioner Connelley adds. "Once more there is competition for them. Only the most efficient can now get good jobs."

The commissioner points out that immigrant labor is coming into the country steadily; that more labor-saving machinery is being used for the less essential industries. He says, however, that there is little danger of any big period of unemployment.

The September report of the state employment bureau shows it is still unable to fill the demands of the employers for workmen. Last month employers had 52,414 jobs open, and the bureau was able to fill 22,829.

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The Weekly Courier

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1920.

THE COAL MARKET AND PRICES

It is becoming quite evident that the price of coal has already started to descend in common with other commodities, but, not precisely for the same reasons, perhaps.

Jumped to inordinately high levels through the competitive bidding of jobbers who have been supplying the export trade, this demand and insufficient car supply have been the prime factors in sustaining prices. Now that the car situation gives definite signs of becoming permanently better, and within the past two or three days has actually been better than for a protracted period, the market price has dropped from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton.

The now generally admitted fact that at the present rate of production there will be no shortage in the supply for the winter has also operated to soften the market, notwithstanding the demand in certain quarters shows no signs of abatement.

But the outlook with respect to the winter supply is only secondary in its influence on the market. The course it will pursue during the coming weeks is dependent almost wholly upon the transportation situation. If it continues under the drastic orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the efforts of the operating departments of the rail roads, to so change that the movement of cars dictated the effect will be the same as an increase in the number of cars available for handling coal, in that event more coal can be produced, the condition being that the mines in every producing region have been operating at an average of only one-third to one-half their capacity, hence any permanent increase in the car supply will be quickly responded to in the form of increased production. True, some regions and many operations may suffer shortage of men if cars become plentiful but not to such an extent, or for such length of time, as will prevent a material gain in output.

The moment production begins to catch up with demand, or give indications of overtaking it, that moment will there be a further drop in prices until, in due course, a normal level will be reached. Such a condition may not develop for some months, dependent largely upon the severity of the winter and the permanency of improvement in transportation, but present indications all point to such a prediction as being in process of fulfillment. While the price of coal will very probably never go back to the pre-war range, a very pronounced recession from the recent market is inevitable.

Prudence would therefore dictate that some of the coal operators who have been operating intensively should begin to trim sail for somewhat more tempestuous seas than those over which they have been voyaging without encountering anything more hazardous than a series of stubborn or contrary winds.

H. C. L. A POOR SECOND TO THE COST OF HIGH LIVING

An analysis of the luxury tax returns reveals very definitely to what extent the cost of high living has contributed to the High Cost of Living. For instance, during the year ended June 30 last, the women and girls of the United States spent more than \$750,000,000 for face powders, cosmetics, rouge and other toilet preparations. Furs, worn almost as extensively in summer as in winter, cost \$300,000,000. Jewelry purchases totalled \$500,000,000.

The men were even more prodigal in their luxury expenditures, having blown away in smoke \$600,000,000 for cigarettes and \$500,000,000 for cigars. For ice cream, sodas and other delectations the consumption of which they shared with members of the fair sex, they spent \$250,000,000. Still more generous were they in providing costumes for their best girls or some other fellows, their bill for this item having been a round \$1,000,000,000. Chewing gum cost them \$50,000,000; soft drinks, \$35,000,000.

When to these expenditures there is added the money spent on "movies" and various forms of amusements; silk shirts, shoes, clothing and other articles of personal adornment, the prices of which placed the article in the luxury class and subject to the tax, the aggregate becomes more than \$22,500,000,000, or, within the amount of the public debt of the United States on July 1.

To complete the grand total of luxury expenditures for which figures are not available, there are scores of items not included in the foregoing which serve to show that the High Cost of Living has been a rather poor second to the Cost of High Living.

When President Wilson in 1918 was attempting to put all the nations of Europe he did not hesitate to make "direct appeals" to the people of the nations over the heads of the rulers. Strange that he now persistently protests against a citizen of France offered to him to prints citizens of America who after March 4 next will be the "First Citizens."

The Republican majority in the Key State will lead the nation, right if you, Mr. and Mrs. Voter, lead the procession to the polls on election day.

Hang another scalp on Ohio's championship belt. In the "word series" between President Wilson and Senator Harlan over the latter's opposition to the League of Nations, the Washington team didn't hang a pennant in the No-Accident campaign.

ANOTHER "NON-PARTISAN" STUNT FAILS.

The staging by the local Democratic managers of a meeting of "the women of Connellsville and vicinity, to bear a clear exposition of the merits and demerits of the League of Nations controversy," to be addressed by pronounced advocates of the Wilsonian covenant, was but another of the silly attempts of this group of propagandists to fool the women into believing that the interests of "non-partisan" work are being served.

Announcing that this gathering was to be held under the auspices of the Republican Independent, Pro-League Association of Pittsburgh's effort was made to deceive the women of the city as to the real purpose of the meeting. Knowing full well that if its true Democratic character had been frankly stated not a corporal's guard would be in attendance, the committee engineering this stunt sought to give it the semblance of a "social" function. Taking liberties with the names of a large number of Republican women who are known to be entirely out of sympathy with an unamended League, and without securing consent to announce them as such, the self-constituted committee of arrangements had these women as "patronesses." Very properly have they resented the unauthorized attempt to pose them as sponsors of Democratic propaganda.

Thus has another deception of the "non-partisans" failed of its purpose.

AN ACT OF KINDNESS TO BRUCE

Even if Governor Cox is elected President—which we say cannot be done—this is humanly possible—the election of Bruce Sterling from the 23rd, or a Democratic member of Congress from any other district in Pennsylvania, can avail nothing in the direction of carrying out Governor Cox's declared intention of having the United States "go in" to the League of Nations.

Sentiment among members of the Senate and House who will be re-elected, and new members, Democratic and Republican alike, is so uniformly

against acceptance of the Wilsonian covenant that it will be impossible to secure approval of it by the constitutional majority.

Governor Cox, Ex-Crown Prince of Ireland, and every equally well posted Democrat knows this to be true, all the noise making and oratory to the contrary notwithstanding.

The country at large well knows

that the League of Nations was made

an issue by the Democrats merely to

throw a smoke screen over the not-

some record of profligacy, waste and

incompetence of the Democratic Ad-

ministration. When the noise of the

campaign has subsided and the Democ-

rats awaken on the morning of No-

vember 3, to find their leaders, their

party and their co-called issues buried

under an avalanche of Republican

votes, all thought or care for or inter-

est in the League covenant will have

vanished. The "referendum" will be

so solemn that the Democrats in and

out of Congress will gladly refrain

from effort to revive the issue.

Such being the case there will be

no more need of a Democrat in Con-

gress than there is of a fifth wheel to

a wagon and, as far as his constitu-

ents are concerned, he will be no more

useful than such a vehicular append-

age. Out of sympathy with said in-

fraternal opposition to the constructiv-

Republican plan for a substitution of

popular, representative government in

place of the one-man autocracy by

which we have been dominated for

more than seven years, about the only

function of a Democrat in Congress

will be to fill a place on the payroll.

Having thus thought the matter out,

and for other good and sufficient rea-

sons, the voters of the 23rd Congres-

sional District have decided that it

will be neither good nor right for good

politics to supplant Samuel A. Ken-

dall by Bruce F. Sterling as their

Representative in Congress. Under a

Republican administration, Bruce

would not have the slightest show in

the world to engage in his specialty of

being a "referendum" on the payrol-

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COUNTY RED CROSS PLANS TO RESUME GARMENT MAKING

Demand in European Countries Prompts Decision of Executive Committee.

WILL BE NO WORK ROOMS

Instead Materials Will Be Furnished to Women in Their Homes; To Roll in Securing Student Nurses; Roll Call Nov. 14; Officers Renominated.

Decision to resume Red Cross production in Fayette county was reached at a meeting of the executive committee of the county organization held Wednesday in Uniontown. The action was taken in response to a demand for garments for the needy of several European countries. Instead of opening work rooms, as was done during the war, the materials will be turned over to women for making in their homes. The executive committee will buy materials and supply all who are in position to meet the appeal for help. There have already been a number of inquiries, according to a statement issued by Executive Secretary Walter P. Schenck.

Earl S. Areford, recently named chairman of the Fourth Red Cross Roll Call, was at the meeting and discussed plans for the county drive for members in November. It has been practically decided to confine the work to one day, November 14, Red Cross Sunday, on which date a house to house canvas will be made along the lines in vogue during the war. The branch organizations will be utilized in a few days Mr. Areford will name district chairmen.

Another vital subject considered was the enlistment of young women as student nurses, of which there is a shortage throughout the country. To this end a committee composed of Mrs. Jessie Moore of Connellsville, formerly Miss Margaret Artham; chairman, and Mrs. Robert S. McKeith, Connellsville; Mrs. O. R. Altman and M. Letta Smith, Uniontown, and Mrs. Harry Mason and Virginia Hahn, Brownsville, was named to cooperate with hospital boards, medical associations to secure students.

With the exception of director of Junior Red Cross activities, all former officers of the county organization were re-nominated, the election to be held next Wednesday. In place of S. P. Ashe of Connellsville, who has retired from school work, A. E. Wright, superintendent of the Uniontown public schools, was named for the junior department. The others nominated are:

Chairman, J. Fred Kurtz, Connellsville; first vice chairman, Dr. O. R. Altman, Uniontown; second vice chairman, H. A. Cottam, Brownsville; treasurer, E. T. Norton, Connellsville; secretary, R. M. Fry, Uniontown; director of civilian relief, W. Russell Carr, Uniontown; director of nursing, Mrs. Frank R. Crow, Uniontown; director of accounting, R. J. Arnett, Uniontown; director of publicity, H. G. Sturgis, Uniontown; director of bureau of development, Rev. E. A. Hodul, Uniontown; director at large, F. E. Markell, Connellsville; D. K. Orr and W. C. Wimans, Brownsville, and G. S. Harrah, Uniontown.

TRAINMEN AUXILIARY WOMEN OF COKE REGION HOLD CONVENTION HERE

Hundred Fifty Are Guests of Shiloh and Lee Etta Lodges at Odd Fellows Temple.

Members of Shiloh and Lee Etta lodges of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen were hostesses Wednesday to some 150 members of the auxiliary from various parts of the Coke region district, gathered for the annual union exemplification of degree work. Odd Fellows Temple, South Pittsburg street, was the scene of the assembly, all the work being carried on there and lunch and dinner being served by the local lodge women.

The convention was honored by the presence of Mrs. Clara Bradley of Columbus, O., grand president, and Virginia Harden, Indianapolis, member of the grand executive board. Delegations were in attendance from Youngwood, Brownsville, Scottdale, Dawson, Uniontown and other places. Shiloh lodge had charge of the opening and closing ceremonies and the introduction of members and visitors. Lee Etta Lodge had charge of the installation of officers; Youngwood, the initiation ceremonies; Brownsville and Scottdale the balloting for candidates.

Scottdale was selected as the place for the next annual district meeting.

Besides the women, the convention was attended by a delegation of 25 members of Youghiogheny Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, two of whose members, S. T. Ervin and R. H. Whipple, spoke at the evening session. The program presented at the evening meeting follows:

MISS BETTY BROWN DIES FOLLOWING AN ILLNESS OF MONTH

Born in Greensburg, Miss Brown Came to Connellsville 24 Years Ago and Lived Here Since.

Following a month's illness of double pneumonia, Miss Betty M. Brown, one of the most prominent women of Connellsville, died Friday morning at 6 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Moore, the latter her cousin, in North Water street, where she made her home. Miss Brown's death came as a great shock to her many friends. During her illness she would rally at times and show hope for her recovery were entertained.

Miss Brown was born at Greensburg, a daughter of the late Dr. Robert and Mary Logan Brown. She was reared in that city where she has a host of friends. Following the death of her mother 24 years ago she came to Connellsville, where she had since made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Moore. There was not a better known or more highly respected woman in Connellsville than Miss Brown. By her pleasant and gracious manner she won the friendship and esteem of all with whom she came in contact. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. J. L. Atwell of Butler, who was with her sister during her period of illness. One brother, J. R. L. Brown of Pittsburgh; her cousin, Mrs. Moore and one nephew, Robert Atwell of Butler. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church of Greensburg.

APPLE CROP IN STATE TWO AND HALF TIMES '19

Above Average For Five-Year Period, Statistics Indicate.

OATS PRODUCTION HIGH

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—With bumper oats and apple crops indicated and with other field crops well up to the five year average, the farms of Pennsylvania during the season now being brought to a close produced millions more wealth than was believed possible during July and early August. This great increase in the farm yield is indicated by the crop reports of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, prepared under the direction of L. H. Wible, head of the bureau of statistics.

The apple crop this year in Pennsylvania will be more than two and a half times as great as the crop of 1919, while reports show that despite the unusually wet weather of the late summer, the state's immense crop of oats was harvested with but little loss. The oat crop will be more than six million bushels greater than for the five year average.

The average yield of wheat per acre in the state was 17.1 bushels, as against 17.8 bushels for last year and a 10-year average of 18.1 bushels.

The reports show that the average price received by farmers in the state for their peach, pear and plum crops this year was less than in 1919. The average price received for peaches in 1920 was \$2.56 per bushel as against \$2.86 in 1919; pears, \$1.90 per bushel in 1920 as against \$2.25 in 1919 and plums \$2.35 a bushel in 1920 against \$3.00 in 1919.

The following figures show the estimated yield of field crops in 1920 as compared with the average yield for the past five years, in bushels:

Yield 1920 5-Yr. Ave.	
Wheat	26,774,476 26,311,780
Rye	3,810,470 4,456,000
Oats	44,858,325 38,717,000
Corn	66,475,800 61,550,000
Buckwheat	5,174,000 5,466,800
Potatoes	26,151,000 24,090,500
Apples	20,825,000 13,385,000
Tobacco	60,541,000 50,812,000

MINISTER OF 74 WEDS

Bride of Dr. D. B. Lady Is Miss Margaret Rose, New Kensington.

Miss Margaret M. Rose of New Kensington and Rev. Dr. D. B. Lady, one of the oldest ministers in the Pittsburgh synod of the Reformed church, were married Tuesday night in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Albert Laufer at Jeannette. Rev. Dr. A. E. Trixay of Meyersdale, a seminary classmate of Dr. Lady, officiated.

Dr. Lady is 74 years old and his bride is under 50. For years she has been an assistant in St. Paul's Orphan home at Greenville, Pa. Dr. Lady and his bride left for Adams county to spend their honeymoon and will go to Florida for the winter.

YOUNG MAN KILLED

William Grigor, Frick Employee, Victim of Motor Crash.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Oct. 22.—William Grigor, 18 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Grigor, of Traegerstown, was instantly killed Thursday morning, when the automobile which he was driving crashed into a machine driven by Charles Barr, of United. The accident occurred on the brick road between Mount Pleasant and Pleasant Unity. Grigor was thrown from the car.

Grigor was employed as a driver of a delivery truck for the H. C. Frick company store at United.

NEW MINISTER COMING

Rev. Dorman Will Be Pastor of Trinity Reformed Church.

Rev. J. H. Dorman of Bedford has answered the call of Trinity Reformed church and will probably make his first sermon to his new charge on the first Sunday in November.

New County Superintendent.

SOMERSET, Oct. 21.—W. H. Ketchman, for many years principal of the Meyersdale high school, today was appointed superintendent of Somerset schools, succeeding Supt. John H. Fluke, who resigned October 10 to assume the duties of secretary for the County Trust company of this place.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

TRI-STATE CANDY COMPANY WILL ADD STORY TO PLANT

Increased Space Made Necessary By Greater Demand For Output.

MUCH NEW EQUIPMENT

Investment in Addition and Machinery Will Be Approximately \$25,000 Work to Be Completed Within Six Weeks; Means 25 More Employees.

Announcement was made Thursday by General Manager H. L. Carpenter of the Tri-State Candy Company of completion of plans for the erection of an additional story—the fourth—to the company's plant in West Peach street which will make it possible to largely increase the output. Orders have been placed for all materials. Construction will be started in a few days and the addition, under the terms of the agreement, is to be completed within six weeks. The investment will be approximately \$10,000 in the addition and \$15,000 in new equipment.

Howard C. Frank, architect, with offices in the Second National Bank building, will have general supervision of the work. The company is buying all materials, leaving it to the architect to determine whether the several divisions of the work shall be contracted or by the day. Mr. Frank may be retained as a private contractor for such privileges as shall be prescribed by law, not exceeding one year.

The General Assembly will have the power by general law to provide for the incorporation of banks and trust companies, and to prescribe the powers thereof.

Proposing an amendment to article three (III) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVII of the Constitution:

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eleven of article sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section six of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section seven of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one (I) of article fifteen (XV) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section seven of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Six.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Seven.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Eight.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section ten of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Nine.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section eleven of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Ten.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section twelve of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Eleven.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section thirteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Twelve.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section fourteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Thirteen.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section fifteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Number Fourteen.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article one, section sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House

PATROLMAN THOMAS ACCUSES BROTHER OFFICER, TURNER, OF AN ATTEMPT TO "FRAME" HIM

Negro to Be Tool in Whisky Disappearance Case, Officer Declares.

MAYOR KEEPS HANDS OFF

Executive Ignores Thomas When He and Informant, Ben Latney, Tell Story of Proposal of Turner, Saying "We'll Let Matters Drop Here."

Patrolman Andrew Thomas, a member of the Connellsville police force, last night confirmed rumors that an alleged attempt had been made by Patrolman D. H. Turner to "frame" him in connection with the disappearance of some whisky from Cell No. 13 at the city hall, where Thomas placed it on last Saturday evening after confounding it. Thomas said Turner denied the story on Thursday night, but that he could not help but believe the frame-up had been attempted.

Thomas said he was first told about the matter when Ben Latney, a colored man, who resides on Water street, approached him and told of the part he was to play in the "fixing." Latney is the negro from whom Thomas got some of the liquor. The officer immediately went before Mayor Duggan, he says, taking Latney with him. The colored man told the city's chief executive the story in full but the mayor, for some reason, failed to act, telling Thomas that "I understand the whole situation. We'll just let matters drop where they are."

Thomas said he got his first intimation of the alleged "fixing" on Tuesday. Then Latney came to him and volunteered the information. The colored man said he was willing to make affidavit that Turner had attempted to "frame" the whisky stealing on Thomas.

According to the story told by Latney to Thomas, Turner wanted him to appear at the city hall at 1 o'clock on Monday. At that time he was to swear that he and Thomas had planned the arrest and the later theft of the whisky, to be divided between them and sold as bootleg. Newspaper men were to be present to hear the "confession." The colored man, however, refused to play this part and immediately told the story to Patrolman Thomas.

Thomas said last night that Turner, who had been on duty the early part of the week, called him into the office Thursday night and denied he had anything to do with the story which was in circulation about the "framing."

Patrolman Thomas said he didn't think he had ever done anything to offend Turner. "I don't see why he should pick on me that way," the officer added.

In telling of the affair, Thomas said he secured the first whisky about 5 o'clock in the evening. It was in a handbag at the corner of the alley between the Zimmerman-Wise furniture store and the Goldsmith Brothers' establishment. Four negroes standing around the bag denied ownership and Thomas took the stuff to the police station. He placed it in his locker. It contained four bottles of moonshine whisky.

Later in the evening, about 7:15 o'clock, he said, he was on North Pittsburg street and two men, strangers to him, pointed out Latney, asking them if he was going to aid in the transportation of liquor through the city streets. As Latney neared the city hall the officer overtook him and asked Latney what he was doing. The negro told him, Thomas said, that he had been given 75 cents by a man at the Pennsylvania railroad station to carry the basket and a handbag to the bridge. The officer investigated the contents and found it to be bonded whisky.

"I didn't have room for it all in my locker and I knew it wouldn't be very safe there anyway," said Thomas. "It would be easy to knock off the small lock I have on the door. Lieutenant McDonald helped me to carry the stuff to the corridor of the cell room and I placed it in No. 13, locking the cell door and the corridor door. About 9:15 o'clock I wanted to make sure it was safe and went back. The doors were both locked but the whisky was gone. I carried the basket and handbag into the office where Lieutenant McDonald and Patrolman Turner were sitting. I said I thought it was the 'dirtiest trick a brother officer could do.' I know no one else had keys but policemen, and that both doors had been locked. I accused no person, but Turner then spoke up and denied taking it. 'I didn't know you had any whisky in there, Andy,' he told me."

Thomas denied that he would take the liquor for his own use as he does not touch the intoxicant. He said his principles as an officer would not allow him to hootsy the stuff.

The officer declared he didn't understand why the mayor had dropped the matter.

"Several men have wanted me to push the case," Thomas stated, "but I didn't think I should go ahead when the mayor knew everything and had said to let the case rest. Allowing the thing to stand where it is, however, without me saying a word, does make it look as though I took the stuff."

Thomas said he desired to clear himself on the deal and that Latney stood ready to make a sworn statement of the attempted "framing" by Patrolman Turner.

When the whisky first disappeared Major Duggan ordered Chief of Police W. B. Bowers to "investigate and make a report." That officer reported he could learn nothing of the disappearance and the only thing he knew about the case was who Patrolman Thomas had told him of making the arrests and putting the whisky in the cell.

The theft of the whisky from the

cell of the police station has caused a considerable stir. The report of the attempt to "frame" Patrolman Thomas been burning over the heads of the police department for some time. The excess of the mayor, in abandoning the complete investigation into the affair, is not understood. There are no shadows about the name of Patrolman Thomas and he is clear of suspicion in the minds of the citizens. The officer, however, feels that he should not be made to bear the clouds of suspicion which would invariably have shouldered him had he allowed matters to rest.

Patrolman Thomas has a clean record as long as he has been an officer in the city. He said he did not have to do patrolling as he had part of a huge coal mine near Morgan, but that he liked the work.

PROHIBITION HERE TO STAY, DECLARES FEDERAL COMMISSIONER

But Can be Annulled by a "Wet" Congress Amending Violated Act to Permit Light Wines and Beer.

Having in mind the extraordinary efforts being made to create the impression that Bruce Sterling is an "honest-to-goodness" Prohibitionist, and is not receiving the aid and support of every bootlegger, bonded warehouse "dunder" and illicit vendor of booze in the 23rd Congressional District, the people who heard Federal Prohibition Commissioner John S. Kramer at the high school auditorium Sunday afternoon, did not fail to observe the coincidence between his visit here at this time to warn, to prevent the election of a "wet" Congress and the preposterous claims made in Sterling's behalf.

The talk Commissioner Kramer gave was highly interesting, instructive and entertaining. He declared at the outset that it "is not a question of Prohibition any more. That is no longer to be considered. The thing is that prohibition is here to stay forever. We can never get rid of it. To a great many of us this is a comforting statement. We couldn't get rid of it because we couldn't get 12 much less 35 states in the union to vote to take the 18th Amendment out of the Constitution. Thirty-three states had prohibited themselves before we ever adopted the federal prohibition amendment.

"The question is, what are we going to do with it? It isn't like a question we could agitate with the hope that some day or other the principle might be changed. We have it forever. It would be well for officials of the country to remember this thing is here to stay. There is no other principle placed in the constitution by such a great majority.

"No one has a right as a man who lives in a democracy to advocate the breaking of the law because he believes differently. If you can't abide by the will of the majority you will have to get out of the country."

The commissioner said he didn't blame the drinker. The stuff had always been easy to obtain and if a man desired to drink it wasn't wrong for him to do so. He said he believed a lot of church people differed in their views regarding prohibition, which was also all right, until prohibition became established, when "no one any longer had a right to an opinion," he declared.

"Now that we have Prohibition solemn, serious thing for people to consider is the possibility of its amendment. If a 'wet' Congress is elected, and liberalizes the Volstead Act, by permitting the manufacture of light wines and beer, it will be whisky next, then Prohibition will be done for. It is our solemn duty to watch Congress."

GRANGERS IN SESSION

Third of Year of Pomona Held at Dawson Saturday.

The third meeting of the year for Pomona Grange was held on Saturday in Grange hall, Dawson. The meeting was attended by about 75 members and two very interesting sessions were held. The morning meeting was devoted chiefly to business and the installation of officers. Those installed were W. D. Dixon, master; Claude R. Mansell, overseer; Goldie Orbin, lecturer; J. O. Strickler, steward; J. G. Harris, treasurer; William L. Swatz, doorkeeper; H. D. Corse, secretary; Maggie Strickler, cere; Hammie Murphy, pomona, and Jessie M. Brown, flora. D. L. Newcomer, assistant steward, was unable to present.

At noontime the members of Dawson Grange served lunch. After the finding of the jury on the ground that the award was excessive.

An appeal by the Tower Hill Coke company from a decision of the Workmen's Compensation board was dismissed by the court in the case of Dominic Fornata, a miner, who was caught by a fall of roof, state May 24, 1916, and permanently disabled. The compensation board ordered the company to pay the injured man \$10 a week during disability. Payments were made until July 11, 1917.

Woman Burned by Gas.

SIMTHFIELD, Oct. 21.—Mrs. S. A. Brownfield was severely burned about the face Wednesday when she went to light the gas in a cooking range. The current had been turned on her little grandchild, unknown to Mrs. Brownfield, and exploded when she applied a match.

New Italian Ambassador.

ROME, Oct. 26.—Senator Roland Ricci, according to the Popolo Romano today, is to be appointed Italian ambassador at Washington.

The theft of the whisky from the

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 28, 1926.

TO EASTERN POINTS.		ORIGINATING DISTRICT.		
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,740 lbs.		Connellsville	Westmoreland	Lutrope
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	\$2.50	\$1.43	\$2.28	\$3.18
Chester, Pa. (P. & R. R.)	1.88	2.12	2.38	3.01
Chester, Pa. (P. & R. R.)	1.72	2.07	2.32	3.02
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. R. R. & P. & R.)	2.02	2.57	2.72	3.62
Johnstown, Pa. (P. R. R.)	1.64	1.54
Lambert, Pa. (P. R. R. & P. & R.)	1.82	1.82
Monaca, Pa. (P. R. R. & P. & R.)	1.44	3.29	3.14	5.01
Monaca, Pa. (P. R. R. & P. & R.)	1.66	3.11	3.45	5.01
New York, N. Y. (Skylane)	4.90	2.56	2.70	5.60
Philadelphia	2.58	3.43	2.28	3.18
Sparrows Point	3.53	3.43	3.28	3.18
Steubenville, W. Va.	3.02	2.87	3.72	3.62
St. Louis, Mo.	2.72	2.87	3.42	3.22
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.72	3.37	3.43	3.58
To ATLANTIC PORTS via E. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	2.22	2.19	2.03	2.58
Greenwich, export	3.00	2.86	2.70	2.60
South Amboy, F. O. B. vessels	2.51	3.38	3.21	3.11
Hoboken, N. J.	2.56	3.41	3.24	3.16
Greenport, N. Y.	2.56	3.41	3.24	3.16
Canton, Balt., local	1.33	1.18	1.02	2.93
Canton, Balt., export	1.91	2.73	1.53	2.58
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George for Export	2.72	2.65	2.51	2.51
Philadelphia Coal Mills	2.36	2.18	2.18	2.18
Philadelphia for Export	3.00	2.85	2.77	2.77
Curtis Bay Pier	2.12	3.00	2.78	2.78
Curtis Bay Export	1.92	1.78	1.78	1.78
To CANADIAN BASING POINTS				
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.31	2.06	2.68	2.66
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.31	2.06	2.66	2.66

The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Belmont group, from Pittsburgh to Monaca, is 14.5¢ per net ton. Rates to Johnstown, Ligonier, and Lutrope groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleroi and from Monaca.

The Fairmont Rate applies to shipments from points east of Sutierville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS.		ORIGINATING DISTRICT		
Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.		(1)	(2)	(3)
Pittsburgh, O.	\$2.77 1/2	\$1.43 1/2	\$2.02 1/2	
Canton, O.	3.42	3.43	3.42	
Chicago, Ill.	2.06 1/2	2.11 1/2	2.20 1/2	
Cleveland, O.	2.06 1/2	2.24	2.18	
Detroit, Mich.	2.06	2.37	2.37	
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	2.42	3.11	3.42	
Toledo, O.	2.56	2.60	2.65	
Youngstown, O.	1.50	1.58	1.82	
Massillon, O.	1.56	1.92	2.01	
To CANADIAN BASING POINTS				
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.31	2.06	2.68	2.66
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.31	2.06	2.66	2.66

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for charge the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the shipper which will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Lutrope and south to the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to, but not including Brownsville, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleroi Railroad; west to, but not including points on the Monongahela, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleroi Railroad, except Braddock and Monaca; north to, but not including points on the Ohio River, on the Pittsburgh, Monaca & Ohio Railroad, Connellsville, Tarentum, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleroi except Braddock and Monaca; north to, but not including points on the Ohio River, on the Pittsburgh, Monaca & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

The Fairmont Rate applies to shipments from points east of Sutierville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

The rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for charge the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the shipper which will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The veterans who secured this increase are as follows: John W. Dickey, Friedens; William H. Neigh, Clark Johnson, U.S.A.

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